THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1228.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

For Sale,

That beautiful and well improved TENEMENT, on the hill, now occupied by Mr. Ben. Mosby,

THIS property lies near the Capitol, in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood. Terms of sale will be made known, by applying to

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, July 12, 1804.

SLATE QUARRIES!

THE late diſtreſſing fire in Norfolk, as well as ſeveral others in other large and wealthy commercial towns (which no doubt will incline the ſufferers in houſes, to ſeek for covering sin rebuilding, the moſt ſecure againſt the external approaches of that, too often dreadful element) induces the ſubſcriber once more to offer for ſale, his

SLATE QUARRIES:

Lying on James River, near the mouth of Slate River, about ſixty miles above the city of Richmond. —The quality of this Slate, the ſubſcriber ventures to affirm, has never been ſurpaſſed by any yet diſcovered: and the quantity will not be doubted, when viewed by any one a judge in that article. The ſituation of theſe Quarries, immediately on navigable water, and their ſcarcity in other quarters, particularly in ſimilar ſituations, giving almoſt the entire monopoly in this country to their owner, render them an object worthy the attention of the enterprizing and induſtrious.—They may be had for any kind of ſecure and productive paper or other property—as the ſubſcriber's ſituation and the other avocations render it inconvenient for him to attend to their working—But, ſhould they not be immediately diſpoſed of in the manner propoſed, which he confeſſes he would prefer for the reaſons aſſigned, the ſubſcriber propoſes working them to a conſiderable extent, as ſoon as ſuitable workmen can be obtained from the northern ſtates—when he entertains not the ſlighteſt doubt (from the circumſtance of the navigation from the very quarries) he will be able to furniſh Slate at a much cheaper rate than that article is now brought from Europe, or can poſſibly be furniſhed from any part of this country, where any land-carriage is to be employed.

JOHN NICHOLAS.

Albemarle, June 16, 1804.

Mr. Prichard, who has seen the above Quarries, and is a judge of that article, will give any information and his opinion respecting them, to any one inclined to treat with the subscriber.

Doctor Wilſon,

HAS taken (as a temporary reſidence) the houſe lately occupied by Doctor Adams, oppoſite the Bell Tavern, and intends to combine the Apothecaries buſineſs with the practice of Phyſic. He is now opening a part, and expects by the next arrivals from Philadelphia, the balance of a freſh and very general aſſortment of Medicines, and other articles in the Apothecaries line, which will be ſold on the loweſt terms. Orders from the Country, Recipes, &c. will be carefully attend to.

Richmond, June 25th, 1804. 1aw6m.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday the 8th of April, 1804, two Negroes, viz—PHILL and CHLOE his wife. Phill is between 30 and 40 years of age, 5 feet and a half high, of a thin viſage, and moderately ſpare, has thick and pouting lips, looks ſullen or angerly, has rather a hoarſe and lazy kind of voice or ſpeech, has a ſcar on his upper lip, and his left arm has been broke. He is of a black complexion, understands ditching, but works ſlow in conſequence of his arm having been broke. Chloe is a large well made woman, and of a brighter complexion, about the ſame age of Phill, has no mark that I recollect. Theſe two Negroes were purchaſed from the eſtate of Col. John Gordon, dec. I will give the above reward to any perſon who will deliver them to me at Lancaſter court-houſe, or ſecure them in any jail ſo that I get them again, or 20 dollars for either.

Leroy Nutt.

To Rent,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

A CONVENIENT and pleaſantly ſituated DWELLING-HOUSE, with two Kitchens and Smoke-Houſe, on the ſtreet leading from Shockoe Creek to the Canal Baſin, and adjoining the lot and dwelling houſe of Mr. William Mitchell.

Alſo, to rent, two BRICK TENEMENTS, on the ſtreet leading to Col. Mayo's Bridge, which will be very convenient for wholeſale and commiſſion merchants. Poſſeſſion of theſe two Tenements will be given when finiſhed, which is ſuppoſed will be in all next month. The terms will be made known by

JAMES INNES.

Richmond, June 7th, 1804.

April 20, 1804.

NOTICE,

TO THOSE WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THAT Lucy Randolph, relict of the late Henry Randolph, dec. of Warwick, hath obtained from the honorable the general court, letters of adminiſtration on the decedent's eſtate; and in purſuance of the powers and duties thereof, requeſts that all perſons having claims againſt the ſame, may forthwith preſent them legally authenticated, to

D. M. RANDOLPH,
Agent for the Adminiſtratrix.

Richmond, 18th June, 1804. oaw6w

Walter Potter,

BOOK-BINDER & STATIONER,

Main-ſtreet, Richmond,

THANKFUL for the encouragement he has received ſince commencing buſineſs, hopes by his ſtrict attention and faithful execution of all orders which he may be favored with, to merit a further continuance of patronage.

He has lately received a freſh ſupply of STATIONARY, and has now on hand a large aſſortment of blank and ruled books.

Merchants' accompt books ruled to any pattern, and BOOK-BINDING in its various branches executed with neatneſs, accuracy and diſpatch.

June 26. oaw6t.

Weſtham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE ſubſcriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a leaſe, and is at preſent working, the above Foundery; and having provided the beſt artiſts in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the firſt quality, propoſes to caſt, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every deſcription; alſo, caſt Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, regiſtered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and ſmall ſtoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain ſtoves and maul'd plates; caſt railing of every pattern, plowſhares & plow boards; caſt coach, phaeton and chair boxes; ſcale weights from 1 to 60 lb; caſt and clock weights: patent taw irons for ſmiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lay; nail cutting machines with ſcrews complete, wheelbarrow bowlers; garden ditto; caſt iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every deſcription—together with any other article in the caſting line, to a given pattern, at the ſhorteſt notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m.

P. S. Old Iron purceaſed by application as above.

United States of America, 5th Circuit,

Virginia District, May Term, 1804.

Samuel Donaldson, ſurviving partner of Gibſon, Donaldſon & Hamilton, *Plts.*
AGAINST
Joſeph Friend, ſurviving executor of Daniel McCallum, deceaſed, who was ſurviving partner of Thomas & Alexander Donald and Company, the ſaid Thomas and Alexander Donald and Company, and Thomas Wilſon, *Defts.*

In Chancery.

THE defendants Thomas and Alexander Donald and Company not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this diſtrict: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the newſpapers publiſhed in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

James Blagrove, D. C.

For Sale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

LAND,

On the terms herein after mentioned:

ONE Tract, in the county of Fluvanna, called Mount Proſpect, containing about 1200 acres, on the great Byrd Creek and its branches, adjoining the lands of Col. Joſeph Hayden; alſo, one Tract of Land in the county of Goochland, called Coles, containing about 1400 acres, on the little Byrd Creek and its branches. In order to accommodate purchaſers, theſe Lands will be divided into tracts of not leſs than 200 acres each. One fourth part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid on making the contract, or an approved acceptance be granted, at 60 days, payable at the Bank in Richmond. For the balance of the reſpective purchaſes, the purchaſers ſhall have their choice of paying in three annual payments, or the whole on the firſt day of May, 1807. In either caſe, intereſt muſt be paid from the day of ſale. Sufficient deeds of conveyance, with a genral warranty, will be made to the purchaſers, and a reconveyance in truſt, for the ſecurity of the ſums remaining due, will be required.

Captain George Holman, near Columbia, will ſhew the Land, and is authoriſed to make contracts with purchaſers, when more convenient for them than applying to the ſubſcriber. Theſe who with the Land divided will be pleaſed to apply ſoon, as it is probable each tract may be ſold without diviſion. Thoſe who are able and inclined to purchaſe good land, will doubtleſs view it and judge for themſelves, which renders a deſcription or recommendation useleſs.

I have authoriſed captain Samuel Anderſon, on Willis's Creek in Cumberland county to diſpoſe of 400 acres of Land, about ſeven miles above Cumberland court-houſe, on the the main weſtern road Upon this tract are various improvements; a ſtore-houſe and tavern-houſe, with the uſual out-houſes. It has been long known and called by the name of the Long Ordinary. The ſame payments and ſecurity for the money and intereſt will be required, as mentioned for the other lands.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, 30th June, 1804.

I will cheerfully reſpect the application of purchaſers and endeavor to accommodate them with tracts of ſuch extent as may be convenient for them; but 'tis neceſſary for me to inform them that early applications muſt be made, as I expect to ſet out in September on a journey to the ſouthward, which may occaſion my abſence till December next.

GEORGE HOLMAN.

Goochland county, Byrd, June 30, 1804. 4w.

Stafford Gibbs,

TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his ſhop one door above the City Hotel, where he intends carrying on the buſineſs in all its branches. He hopes by his ſtrict attention, to merit the patronage of all thoſe who may favor him with their cuſtom.

Richmond, March 17, 1804. oawtf

FROM THE LYNCHBURG GAZETTE.

He who hath a glass-house, should be cautious how he throws stones.

SINCE the publication made by Mr. Tucker, exonerating me, in the moſt clear and unequivocal manner, from the falſe charges heretofore made againſt me by Willis Wills, it was at leaſt preſumable that Wills would have acted ſo far the part of honeſty and uprightness, as to have acknowledged his error, and aſked forgiveneſs. He had accuſed me, in the face of the public and the world, with crimes of the blackeſt dye, and of a nature the moſt dangerous to ſociety, particularly in a commercial country, like this; crimes, for which the man who could be capable of committing them, ought to meet the utmoſt puniſhment of the laws; and he who would falſely and maliciouſly charge another with their commiſſion, ought, if poſſible, to be puniſhed in a tenfold proportion. From the publication made by Mr. Thomas Norvell, of Richmond, ſome time paſt, touching this buſineſs, wherein he refers to a converſation which had taken place between himſelf and Wills, the public will obſerve impreſſions which reſted on Wills's mind at that time. He obſerved to Mr. Norvell that the ſimilarity between the hand writing of the affidavit furniſhed him by Mr. Tucker, and that of the certificate ſworn to by me, was ſo great, as to leave much room to doubt whether they were not written by the ſame perſon. If Wills had even a diſtant ſurmiſe, either from this circumſtance of a ſimilarity of hand writing, or from any other cauſe, that the certificate had been actually wrote or furniſhed by Mr. Tucker, how would an honeſt man, and one who was diſpoſed to adopt the Chriſtian-like principle of doing unto others as he himſelf would be done by, have acted under ſuch impreſſions? Would he not have proceeded without delay, to an inveſtigation of the fact, and purſued the earlieſt means of aſcertaining the truth of the caſe? But no, a proceeding of this ſort would by no means have correſponded with Wills's intentions.

Juſtice and fair dealing were ingredients which formed no part of that compoſition of baſeneſs which filled the cavities, and conſtituted the very main-ſpring of his black and malignant heart.

During the converſation above alluded to, Mr. Norvell requeſted Willis Wills to ſuſpend his publication but for a ſhort time, even ſo long as he could ſend to Petersburg, in order to make enquiry into the truth of the caſe, from Mr. Tucker: but the reply of Willis Wills to this requeſt, ſerved only to evince the deep rooted rancour and malignancy which governed his every action in this caſe, and ſeemed irreſiſtably to determine him to effect the deſtruction of my character, even at the riſque of his own peace and ſecurity. In fine, he refuſed to wait until any ſuch inveſtigation could be made. I ſubmit it to the reader to judge whether I, or the man who had been guilty of conduct like this, would be the firſt to commit the crimes which have been laid to my charge.

It may not be improper to ſtate the manner in which I became originally involved in this painful and diſagreeable buſineſs. On the 27th of February laſt, or thereabouts Mr. Z. Taliaferro applied to me to go Petersburg, in order to examine the inſpector's books, at ſeveral of the warehouſes at that place. He informed me that ſome years paſt, he had entered into a partnerſhip in the mercantile buſineſs with Willis Wills, under the firm of Wills Wills & Co. that Willis Wills was the acting partner; that he was not entirely ſatisfied with Wills's management of the buſineſs, and that he had brought ſuit againſt him in the High Court of Chancery, and the accounts relating to the ſaid co-partnerſhip were before maſter commiſſioner Greenhow. That he found entered on the company's books at Warminſter, to Willis Will's credit, on the 11th March, 1799, in his, Wills's own hand writing, 9 hogsheads of Tobacco at 54s. per cwt. viz.

784	1479	122	1343	
785	1550	120	1430	West Hill
1313	1600	120	1488	
1314	1600	120	1480	
1213	1576	152	1424	
978	1670	158	1512	R. Bolling's
367	1591	160	1431	
369	1281	158	1123	

Although he had repeatedly demanded of Willis Wills to ſhew how he had diſpoſed of the above tobacco, as well as ſome other at Cannon's ware-houſe entered at the ſame date and price, that Willis Wills never would ſhew him an account of ſales, whereby to know in what manner or way the ſaid tobacco had been diſpoſed of; notwithſtanding he had demanded of him in writing, on or about the 30th of November, 1803, the whole of the books, papers, &c. relating to the concern of Willis Wills & Co. which notice, in writing, is filed in the office of M. Commiſſioner Greenhow. That on or about the 16th of December, he again demanded of Willis Wills thoſe books and papers, and that he would not then deliver them; that he then waited until about the firſt of March, 1804, and that they were not then delivered; that he then applied to M. Commiſſioner Greenhow, for a ſtatement of the caſe, which might be read in the high court of chancery, as evidence to compel Wills to deliver the aforeſaid papers—which ſtatement here follows, viz.

Z. Taliaferro, Plt. AGAINST Willis Wills, &c. Defts. } In the Superior Court of Chancery for the diſtrict of Richmond.

"Commiſſioner's Office, 28th Feb. 1804.

"In obedience to an order of the court, referring the accounts between the parties, to a commiſſioner, this commiſſioner proceeded on the ——— day December laſt, in preſence of the two above named parties, to examine the accounts and vouchers. More than a week was occupied in the examination, and numerous vouchers, together with many books, were filed in this office. Since that day, the commiſſioner has been almoſt continually engaged in the examination of the books, &c. which had been placed in his care, for the purpoſe aforeſaid. Several errors have been diſcovered in the books, the correction of which may with more certainty be effected, if the whole of the papers of every kind belonging to Willis Wills & Co. were in the poſſeſſion of the commiſſioner. A full delivery of the papers aforeſaid had been previouſly demanded by Taliaferro from Willis Wills, (the acting partner of Willis Wills & Co.)—But the commiſſioner, not at firſt ſenſible of the importance of thoſe papers, did not preſs their delivery, yet before the parties left the commiſſioner's office, during the examination, he found the neceſſity of having them, and applied to Willis Wills for them, who promiſed (without delay) to file them in this office, but no delivery of them has yet taken place. The commiſſioner is ſatisfied that thoſe papers are neceſſary to a full and fair ſtatement and adjuſtment of the accounts between the parties. He ſuppoſes that a partner has a right to require the exhibition of all papers and books relative to tranſactions in which he is concerned, and he conceives that it is eſpecially the duty of Willis Wills in the preſent caſe, (as he does himſelf in the anſwer pray an account before a commiſſioner) to make a full exhibition of the papers of every ſort without exception. And the commiſſioner has been induced the more to inſiſt on the delivery of all the accounts, invoices, bills of parcels, receipts, &c. becauſe Taliaferro has aſſured him that he does not believe that juſtice can be done to him, unleſs theſe papers in full are filed in this office. The commiſſioner has received a letter from Willis Wills, directing him to apply to George S. Hare of this city, for ſuch papers as may relate to the tranſactions of L. H. Wills, (the agent of the company in Richmond) but only a few have been delivered, and the reaſon aſſigned by Mr. Hare for the non-delivery of the remainder is, that they are enclosed in a deſk of L. H. Wills, of which ſaid Hare ſays he has not the key. The ſame reaſon was aſſigned in the firſt inſtance by Willis Wills himſelf, in the month of December. The commiſſioner does ſuppoſe that the ſaid Hare would deliver the papers, if they were to be had by him without breaking a lock. He does alſo believe that all and every paper of the concern, ſhould be in his poſſeſſion, in order to a fair and equitable ſtatement of the accounts between the parties, particularly as it is requeſted by the parties, that all the accounts on the books be examined and compared with ſuch accounts, receipts, invoices, and bills of parcels, &c. as may relate to them reſpectively. At the inſtance of the plaintiff the commiſſioner will ſtate, that it appears that Govan & Weir of London, have charged Willis Wills & Co. with a Piano Forte which (as far as the commiſſioner can diſcover) has not been accounted for to the company by Willis Wills. The commiſſioner has demanded of Willis Wills an account of ſales of the ſhipments of tobacco made to Europe, but it has not been furniſhed.

"This ſtatement is exhibited to the court by the commiſſioner, at the inſtance of the plaintiff.

"SAMUEL GREENHOW, M. C."

"March 1ſt, 1804.

"The commiſſioner has this day, at the inſtance of the plaintiff Taliaferro, taken (in office) the affidavit of Geo. P. King; which leaves no doubt on his mind of the neceſſity of having all and every paper connected with the tranſactions of Willis Wills & Co. This affidavit the commiſſioner, at the requeſt of the plaintiff, will file in the chancery court office.

"SAMUEL GREENHOW, M. C."

On the exhibition of this ſtatement to the court, the chancellor granted an order. This order, together with my affidavit (which Wills has mutilated and miſrepreſented, by extracting only a part, and ſuppreſſing other parts which he knew to be too cloſely connected with the general tenor of his movements in the ſettlement and tranſactions between Mr Taliaferro and himſelf, to meet public inſpection) being ſerved on Wills, had the effect to bring him forward with the account of ſales of the ſaid tobacco.

The following extract is taken from a report made by M. Commiſſioner Greenhow, and read in the high court of chancery, in March laſt.

"In a report which I made to the court ſome time paſt (during the preſent term) I ſtated upon the certificate of the inſpector, and the affidavit of George P. King, that it did not appear that ſuch tobacco as Wills had charged to the concern, had been inſpected at W. Hill Warehouſe. But ſince that report, a receipt has been filed with me, including the ſaid tobaccoes, deſignated by mark, tare and nett weight. This receipt is ſigned by the maſter of a veſſel, who was to deliver it at Norfolk, from whence I ſuppoſe it was ſhipped to Philadelphia. Under this receipt I ſhall probably admit the credit for this tobacco, but as it appears from L. H. Will's books that the ſhipment was made for the benefit of Willis Wills, I ſhall not credit him, as he charges it, but for the nett proceeds, which are near £100 leſs than Willis Wills charges. To this Willis Wills may object, that the entry on the books was not made by his conſent; yet L. H. Wills was the agent of the acting partner, and the agent's acts are obligatory on his employer. 'Tis true that Willis Wills credited himſelf for the tobacco on the Warminſter books, long before any entry was made on thoſe of L. H. Wills at Richmond, but the books of Warminſter ſtore, ſhew that it was common with Willis Wills to credit dealers for tobacco at the current price there, to ſhip the ſame to Philadelphia, and on receiving the account of ſales, to eraſe the former entry, or elſe fill up blanks which had been left in the entry agreeably to the ſales rendered. But L. H. Wills would not, could not have made this entry without the conſent and direction of Willis Wills. If the two entries are to ſtand until Willis Wills choſe to make his election, he might gain but could not loſe. As if the adventure was ſucceſsful, he might take the entry on L. H Wills's books; if unſucceſsful, as is proved to be, then might make choice of the entry on his own books at Warminſter."

"From liſping infancy to ſtooping age," attend. This extract furniſhes to the public and to the world, a tranſaction that ought to be engraved in letters of gold. It furniſhes proof as ſtrong as holy writ, that Wills did attempt to defraud Mr. Taliaferro out of the ſum of about £100, in the price of this tobacco. On the 11th March '99, the time at which Wills entered this tobacco to his own credit, the price was then falling. Why did he not ſell this tobacco for cash? This was a private ſpeculation of his own; he kept the tobacco on hand unſold, until about the 9th of November following, when it was ſold at about three months credit at a loſs of about $3 per hundred. In being a private ſpeculation of Wills's, on receiving the account of ſales, how ought he, or how would an honeſt man have acted in ſuch a caſe? Why, he would have recharged himſelf with the loſs which had accrued in the ſale. This would have been acting the part of fairneſs and upright dealing, and would have manifeſted the exerciſe of that good faith which ſhould characterize the acts and be inviolably preſerved between joint partners in trade. But indeed, through the courſe of all the tranſactions of Willis Wills, which have appeared to my own, or the public's view, there does not appear even a ſolitary inſtance, which intimates the ſlighteſt prevalence of a diſpoſition like this in his dark and benighted mind.—Reader, pauſe for a moment! Seriouſly reflect on this picture! If you have ever been the friend of him who could deſcend to the petty meanneſs of perpetrating a deed like this, break aſunder your bonds of union, and reſolve to pity and deſert him. A man whoſe ſoul, from reiterated acts of this nature, becomes ſo entirely abſorbed in the confirmed habits of pilfling in the lower traffic of vulgar vice, is incapable of moving in a ſuperior region, but creeping through the inferior walks of life, in the humble ſtate of *fraudulent and pretended bankruptcy*, ſcours every foul gutter of falſehood and fraud, and indiſcriminately pours out his envenomed viols of wrath, and his bitter cups of ſlander and calumny, againſt all who may chance to become endangered within the ſphere of his contagion.

The following is an extract taken from a report of M. Commiſſioner Greenhow, made on the 23d March, 1804, on which was founded a motion to the court by Z. Taliaferro's counſel, to appoint a receiver of the effects and debts of Willis Wills & Co.

"Mr. Wills's evidence of payments for W. Wills & Co. are deficient as to a very conſiderable part of what he charges, which he writes me is owing to a long indiſpoſition of a perſon, who will be able to prove them. Many of Mr. Wills's charges to the concern, are ſupported only by the books kept by him as acting partner: theſe books I conſider as evidence, except as to ſuch items as are from their nature improper, or otherwiſe ſhewn to be ſo. Among the charges for which he credits himſelf on thoſe books, are proviſions of bacon and corn and a ſalary of £200 per annum. Theſe items are particularly obligatory. The bacon appears to have been purchaſed with the money or the credit of the concern in park, at

about 6l per ℔. and when converted into bacon, he charges the concern at the rate of 1s8 per lb. on an average. I think that after deducting a loss of 20 per cent. on the pork, and taking into estimation the offal, each 1000lbs. of pork would make 800lbs. bacon, so that what is purchased with the credit or money of the concern at £25, is now charged to them at £30. If the bacon formed but a small part of the account, I should not think it material; but the books shew that Mr. Wills has very numerous credits of this sort. Mr. Wills seems to consider that the custom of other partners and agents in his neighborhood would justify this mode of proceeding—he also insists that he always paid for the pork before it was due, as his credits of cash on the books will shew. I suppose as he knew that a great quantity of provisions would be necessary for the watermen engaged in the transportation of produce and goods, it was his duty as a faithful partner to have pursued the most economical plan of obtaining this provision for the benefit of the copartnery, and for his own individual benefit. As he never made up his stock agreeable to the articles of copartnership, I suppose all his credits to be applicable to his stock account; and if I am correct in this opinion, then he did actually purchase the pork with the funds of the concern, & took credit for it at 100 per cent. profit. Most of the corn for which customers in the store at Warminster are credited, is charged to Willis Wills when the price is low, and he recharges the concern as the boatmen required it, at a much higher price—that is, at about 50 per cent. on the cost. I do not think that Willis Wills has so faithfully discharged his duty as acting partner, as to be entitled to his salary, and shall therefore exclude it from his credits, unless otherwise directed by the court.—The articles of copartnery prohibit either partner from maintaining himself out of the joint funds. Yet the debits (in the first year's transactions) to Willis Wills amount to nearly 9000 dollars, and after giving him credit for his stock, and all other payments, his whole balance (to be considered as stock) at that time does not equal 4000 dollars, even including the bacon and corn thus overcharged, and the salary, which I do not suppose him entitled to.

"Mr. Wills's purchases of goods from the store of the concern are not numerous nor of large amount, but they are charged to him at cost, and some times lower, when the expence of conveying them up the river is considered. If the goods had by him were not charged at less than cost, I should think Willis Wills entitled to them at that rate for himself and family, so far as he paid money for them, or his salary would cover them, (if he is entitled to it,) because it is the universal custom to permit it to partners and assistants in the store. But as Mr. Wills was not entitled to the salary (as I think) and did not pay for the goods, in money, I imagine the articles of the copartnership would prohibit him from any such indulgence: and especially I suppose him prohibited, from a circumstance which the books shew, viz. that whenever any article was wanted by a customer of the concern, which was not in the store, and which Mr. Wills would spare out of his private stores for family use, he sold these articles and charged them to the concern at the highest retail prices, unmindful of the reciprocity which should be maintained in cases of this sort. I believe Mr. Wills's credits of this are equal to one half or nearly one half of his debits of goods had from the store. Besides these circumstances it is remarkable, that though Willis Wills had but few goods from the store, a great many were purchased by L. H. Wills, for him, and charged to the concern. Many purchases of horses and Negroes were made by W. Wills, which appear in his accounts on the books of the concern. Five or six Negroes and seven or eight horses appear in the account of W. Wills, from February 1799, till January 1800.

"I think the goods had by Mr. Z. Taliaferro, during the first year of the partnership, do not equal £12, and those are charged at 100 per cent. whilst most of those had by W. Wills and L. H. Wills are charged at 75 per cent. advance on the sterling."

From the foregoing extracts, it will be seen, in what a very extraordinary and unwarrantable manner Willis Wills has acted in the high trust and confidence reposed in him, by his partner in trade, Mr. Z. Taliaferro. The act of turning traitor in such a case assuredly merits to be rounded with the unchangeable name of meanness, and cannot fail to meet the just sentence of universal detestation. The very open and impartial manner in which m. c. Greenhow has treated this subject, does him credit, and I hope it will operate as an awful example to deter others from the commission of acts of such flagrant injustice; for it is observable that at his hands they need expect no quarter.

But that this picture may be rendered the more complete, take the following extracts from Wills's answer to Mr. Z. Taliaferro's bill, exhibited against him in the High Court of Chancery. The reader will observe, that to the bill from which these extracts are made, Willis Wills hath solemnly made oath before Col. Cabell, of Amherst, on the 24th of September, 1803.

"This defendant has no doubt that he shall be able to satisfy this court in *all* his subsequent transactions of the concern, he has acted conformable to his engagements with the complainant (Z. Taliaferro) and as a man of honor and integrity." And again—"This defendant has shewn that he has appropriated *all* the funds which ever came into his hands, fairly and honestly to discharge the partnership debts."

The reader will observe that in the report of m. c. Greenhow, of the 28th Feb. 1804, he observes that Govan & Weir, of London, had charged Willis Wills & Co. with a piano forte, which was not accounted for to the company by Willis Wills. The fact is, current report proclaims that Willis Wills sold this piano forte to Col. Nicholas Cabell, and rendered to his partner, Z. Taliaferro, no account of the proceeds: and the commissioner, under these impressions, in the settlement of the accounts between the parties, charged Wills with the piano forte. Now, how does this comport with Wills's oath? "That in all the transactions of the concern, he has acted conformable to his engagements with the complainant, and as a man of honor and integrity."

The following is an extract from the Articles of Co-partnership, entered into between Z. Taliaferro and Willis Wills, on the 1st day of December, 1797.

"Each partner was to be paid for his services agreeable to what he performed, and each to pay their private expences out of their own private funds, and are not to draw any money out of the joint stock, on any private occasion whatever. Now that Wills has entirely departed from, and been guilty of a most flagrant violation of these articles, is evident. For, from the report of m. commissioner Greenhow, it is seen that this account in the first year's transactions, amounted to nearly $9000, and withal (as I am informed by Mr. Taliaferro) Wills took credit on the company's books for £400, on account of his two years salary, as manager, notwithstanding he had one half of the profits of the business. It is moreover observable from the commissioner's statement, that Wills charged himself with most of the goods got by him at 75 per cent. and that when Mr. Taliaferro took goods, they were charged at 100 per cent. and that Taliaferro's account in the first year did not exceed £12: Compare the difference of about $9000, to £12, and the difference of rates per cent. at which those goods are charged. This needs no comment, and the reader may judge for himself.

Wills again says in his answer to Mr. Taliaferro's bill, "and this defendant avers, that he never took any goods for the use of his family, at less than they cost, frequently at a higher rate. And this defendant avers, that whenever the complainant (Taliaferro) took goods of the concern, they were charged at the same rate as to him." But the commissioner, in his statement, has said that Wills did charge himself with goods at less than cost, and at 75 per cent. These goods charged at 75 per cent, were imported in the fall of 1798, &c. Any person who was acquainted with the high freights, insurance, and other charges on goods, owing to the war that then raged in Europe, and the depredations committed on the American commerce, by the French Republic at that time, and that the expence of water carriage was from 4s. to 5s. per hundred, on goods brought from Richmond to Warminster, must know that goods imported in that fall, under all these extra charges, on an averaged cargo of goods suitable to Warminster market, among which were Negro cotton, blankets, stone and earthen ware in crates, &c. would cost more than 75 per cent. on the sterling cost, delivered at Warminster.

And Wills again says, "Yet he feels conscious that he never did any thing which ought to have shaken the confidence, which this complainant, (meaning Z. Taliaferro) admits he once reposed in this defendant." Compare these words with the oath taken by Willis Wills, and with particular parts of the report of m. commissioner Greenhow. Now turn to the law—examine what is thereby deemed to be perjury, and then tell me whether the foregoing does not strongly savor something of that sort.

The foregoing may serve to furnish a feint idea of the black catalogue of crimes and enormities attached to the character of Willis Wills. There are many others in store, which may be detailed as circumstances and opportunity may require. From a view of the whole case, and particularly the facts here stated, it will be seen on what grounds the character of Willis Wills, and that of my own now stand. I feel confident that the public cannot hesitate to draw this plain and palpable conclusion; that I have been basely and wrongfully implicated; the commission of crimes have been laid to my charge, of which, under every construction of the case, I am innocent: That the motives and grounds of those accusations originated in malice, which had been generated in the heart of Wills, on account of my having been particularly active in the subsisting difference between Mr. Taliaferro and himself, in going to Petersburg to examine the tobacco books, as above mentioned; in the result of which examination, it must be evident to every person, I could have had no particular anxiety, nor any earthly interest. With Mr. Taliaferro I had formed but a very slight acquaintance, only a short time previous to this, and Willis Wills knew just as well as I wish to do, so that in fact to both I was a stranger. Should it therefore have happened, on examination of the tobacco books, that the tobacco alluded to, was, or was not found, it would have been to me a matter of perfect indifference. I was in some measure governed by the inspector with respect to the particular books, the dates, &c. &c. We did examine with no inconsiderable pains, the books which the inspector produced.—By an unhappy oversight, it did not appear to Mr. Tucker or myself, that there was entered on the books any such tobacco.

I am well aware of the impropriety of trespassing on the patience of the public, in bringing to their view, statements and details of differences between individuals. It some times, however, happens that public opinion constitutes the only proper tribunal where cases of this sort can be fairly tried and decided. The very peculiar features of this case, demanded the strongest and most prompt opposition. The good of the public, and the peace and security of society required that this man should be dismantled of the borrowed robe which had so long covered his "multitude of sins," and exposed to the world in all his original deformity. The necessity of the case has drawn forth an exposition of those facts, and I now take leave of Willis Wills and this subject, and promise the public to trouble them no farther, unless I shall be again compelled to resume the weapons in self defence.

Mr. Wills has heretofore expressed apprehensions of his respectability being injured as a *merchant*; it is to be hoped, that his doubts and fears on this head, will now be entirely dissipated, as the public will be enabled to judge of it, in its true and genuine colors.

GEORGE P. KING.

Campbell, 26th June, 1804.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

MR. DAVIS,

I have seen in the Lynchburg Gazette of the 4th of this month, a long publication signed George P. King, the object of which is to vilify me before the public. As a former publication of Mr. King, of the same nature, was republished in your paper, it is presumed the same course will be pursued with respect to the publication of the 4th inst. Should you think proper to give it a place in your paper, you will be pleased to subjoin thereto the following note, which I have addressed to the public, and forwarded to the Editor of the Lynchburg Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber has observed in the Lynchburg Gazette of the 4th July, a long and malignant publication signed George P. King, relative to certain matters in dispute between Z. Taliaferro and the subscriber, in a suit now depending and undetermined in the high court of chancery. This publication teems with a spirit of rancorous malignity, not often discovered in a newspaper, and has for its object the injury of the subscriber's reputation. However painful it may be to remain silent, under impurations of dishonor and dishonesty, the public will readily perceive that that necessity is imposed upon the subscriber. The insinuations and charges made against him by Mr. King, relative to subjects in dispute, now depending and undetermined before the court of chancery, and the public well know, that nothing could be more improper than for one of the parties to interfere with the judicial investigation by a newspaper publication. He must therefore patiently await the determination of the suit, which he expects will take place at the next term, and hopes that a generous public will suspend their opinion until that time, when he solemnly pledges himself to prove to them that the insinuations of George P. King are *false* and malignant, and that the subscriber's conduct has been just, fair and honorable. Having appeared in the papers only for the purpose of defending his own reputation, he disdains to follow the example of Mr. King, by descending to low blackguardism and vulgar scurrility.—He cannot, however, forbear to recall the attention of the public to the certificates of Mr. Samuel Anderson and Major Flood heretofore published, which unequivocally prove the disposition of Mr. King *knowingly* and *wilfully* to misrepresent facts.

WILLIS WILLS.

July 15th, 1804.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be prefented to the next Legiſlature of Virginia, praying the eſtabliſhment of a branch of the Bank of Virginia, and an increaſe of the capital of the ſaid Bank, contiguous to the town of Alexandria.

Fairfax, 9th July, 1804.

TUNING.

THE ſubſcriber having been frequently applied to to tune Piano Fortes, &c. &c. (but being other ways engaged, therefore could not attend) he takes this opportunity to inform the Ladies of Richmond and its vicinity, that he will undertake the

Tuning of Piano Fortes, &c. &c.

during this ſummer—by directing a line to his houſe, below the Courthouſe, near the Spout Spring, Richmond.

J. Widewilt.

Richmond, July 15, 1804.

TO RENT,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

The HOUSE,

Lately occupied by Mr. William Nimmo, deceaſed. For terms apply to

ROBERT McKIM.

July 17th, 1804. law3w.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	36s to 39s cash.
Wheat,	6s6 to 7s do.
Flour, (superfine) old,	31s6 to 34s6 do.
Corn,	30s do.
Hemp, (clean)	50l to 55l do.
Iron,	33l do.
Whiskey,	3s6 to 3s9 do.
Bacon,	7 1-2d do.

ANOTHER DUEL!—By letters received from New-York, information is communicated, that a Duel had been fought between Gen. Hamilton and Col. Burr, and that Gen. Hamilton received a mortal wound in the breast.

COMMUNICATION.

I have read Mr. Smith's Oration on the fourth of July with much satisfaction. It is not unworthy of the great event he commemorates, and probably merits the applause it has received. The style in which it is written is entitled to uncommon commendation: It is neat, without being gaudy, and nervous, without elaboration. I must observe, however, that one paragraph in this Oration excited to my mind sensations of mortification and regret. The probable destinies of Britain are pourtrayed in gloomy colors:—"An ignorant and barbarous monarch, *the curse of his country and the scourge of the world*, has there fixed his empire: When the banners of freedom shall be unfurled in other parts of the world, the island of Great-Britain will probably afford an arsenal to despotism, whence she may *borrow her thunders and her chains*." If such be the character of the British monarch, where shall we find epithets sufficiently damnatory to express our abhorrence of the sceptred monsters that tyrannize over Russia, Austria and Prussia? If such be indeed the probable destiny of Great Britain, even the "enthusiasm of hope" must languish into despondency, when she contemplates in the clear light of philosophical analysis, or by the glimmering taper of historical analogy, the probable destinies of other nations, or the future prospects of the civilized world. To the science, to the genius, to the regulated freedom of the British nation, mankind are probably indebted for the surest safe-guards of civil liberty, the noblest improvements in the arts and sciences, the purest principles of speculative and the most finished models of practical morality, the grandest efforts of every sort of eloquence, and the most admirable specimens of instructive and amusing literature. Can it be forgotten by an American patriot, in delineating the advantages of our present situation and future prospects, that whatever we do not owe to local circumstances, we owe to the example, to the institutions, to the commerce, and to the science of Britain? The American people boast their descent, the American republic claims its origin, American institutions derive their stability and beauty from the models constructed by the wisdom, or the principles developed by the genius, of the "first of nations and the queen of isles."—Magna virum mater—"Britain bred and formed the men who were capable of atchieving such great actions and of laying the foundation of so great an empire.*" Can it then be rationally conjectured, that the people in Great Britain will hug the idols of superstition, or fortify the dungeons of despotism, for many centuries, after France has established her liberties on a stable foundation!

A FRIEND TO IMPARTIAL JUSTICE.

* *Smith's Wealth of Nations.*

Faction Flourishing.—A party of Dr. Leib's friends who dined together on the 4th, drank the following toast. Can any thing be more amusing than to see the democrats of the Leib and Duane school, at this time of day, reproaching Mr. Gallatin with his *political sin* of insurgency at Parkinson's ferry? Well. Gallatin may exclaim with Sir John, "there's no virtue extant."

"The treasury department, when it interferes with the election of the people and converts the officers of government into intriguers, like the *hero of Parkinson's ferry*, may be compelled to confess its *political sin* and take shelter *under an amnesty*. (*Aurora, June 6.*)

From the Poughkeepsie Barometer.

Extract of a letter from an American on board the United States schooner Nautilus, Gibraltar Bay, November 6, 1803.

"I have had more pleasure since I have been out, than I had all the last cruise; we have been in Africa, at Madagore with dispatches to the governor concerning the peace between America and the emperor of Morocco. We had the satisfaction of being frequently on shore, and of observing their manners, which to a person acquainted with civilized customs, do appear strange. The women go entirely covered, so all that we can see is one eye; a man may meet his wife in the street and not know her; they do not appear to have any idea of grandeur, for they were astonished at seeing us dressed in gold laced coats; they followed us for hours, admiring and viewing us.

"The governors (for there are three in the same town) frequently sit cross-legged in the street giving audience, and I am told it is a very common thing to see the first men in the town, squatting in dirt, although their dress is always white; they have no public houses of entertainment, nor public amusements. Provisions of all kinds are cheap, and a man may live well on 4 cents per day. fowls are sold at two dollars per dozen, eggs at fifty cents per hundred, and wheat at about 36 cents per bushel; the grain is much larger and fairer than any I ever saw in America; in fact every article of diet is as cheap as can possibly be imagined. I saw some horses sold for 18 dollars, the same would sell for more than 100 with you. I saw the emperor of Morocco at Tangiers, another town in Africa, with his small body guard, consisting of *only* 2500 horsemen, 500 of whom only, are permitted to have the charge of his person, and they are as black as thunder, with curled hair, great mustaches, and look horribly."

BOSTON, July 6, 1804.

Capt. Elwell, of the brig Grey Hound, arrived yesterday from Cowes, England, which he left the 7th of May. Brings no news later than we have already published. Capt Elwell left France the last of April, and was there when the Duke d'Enghien was executed. He says the people of France were restrained from expressions of feeling on this occasion, but that the impression made by the murder of the Duke was evidently that of horror and disgust. We have been favoured with a Paris paper of April 1804—the Argus, an English publication, devoted to the support of Bonaparte. It contains a long dissertation on the impossibility of revolutionizing the consular government. A principal argument offered in support of it, is the infinite extent of official patronage and dependence. As a striking instance of which, is quoted, the legion of honour; a nobility created by Bonaparte, and owing all their consequence to his authority. We can obtain no further information respecting Moreau.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrived late last evening the ship Merchant, Capt. Curtis, who brings papers and letters to the eleventh of May, several days later than any dates we have before received. No events of great moment had as yet transpired. The change in the administration had not taken place, though the appointment of Mr. Pitt to the prime Ministry was expressed a disposition favourable to his restoration. Bonaparte had not yet murdered Moreau.—The very late hour at which we obtained papers prevents our giving extracts in this number.

NEW-YORK, July 9.

A gentleman who arrived here in the Spanish brig Del Carman, from St Jago de Cuba, informs, that the ship Clarisso, from New-York, arrived there about 30 days since. He also informs, that about 30 sail of American prize vessels had been recently burnt and otherwise destroyed at that place. And that there had not been any prizes recently sent in there.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

Extract from a letter, to a respectable commercial house in this city

"Gen. Ernouf, at Bassaterre (Gaud.) has issued a proclamation, ordering the republican cruizers to capture all neutrals bound to or from the negro possessions in Hispaniola; and such as are armed and attempt to defend themselves, are to be taken and tried as pirates. The number of cruizers at Guadaloupe increase daily. Many of them carry 24 guns, and none less than 8 or 10, with 90 men. It is commonly reported that several of them intend to cruize to leward, for vessels coming from Hispaniola. Should this be case, provided they are not captured by the British, it will be dangerous for the vessels that have gone out. Since Surrinam has been taken by the British, there has been a large squadron blockading Martinique. The schooner Ernouf, mounting 10 guns and 90 men, has lately sent three prizes into Gaudaloupe, the largest, a ship of 22 sixes and 70 men (51 whites and 19 blacks) and was taken by boarding her."

Intelligence has been received of the Baptist mission in Bengal, in a letter from Mr. Carey, dated December 6, 1803. Their concerns seem to flourish. Six natives, additional to those in former accounts, have been baptised, and added to the church, in consequence of sufficient proof that they understood and received the gospel. One of them a Brahman, from the kingdom of Assam who had been for several years a travelling devotee.—The number of the baptised natives is now 26, whose conduct has been as irreproachable as could be expected, and their advances in knowledge are considerable. Some gives hope of talents fit for public usefulness among their countrymen.

Gokool, one of their number, has died lately like a christian, and resisted the persuasion of his friends, most stedfastly, to use idolatrous incantations for his cure, a practice in which the Hindoos have great confidence.

The copies of the New Testament are all dispesed of; the second edition is in the press, much improved, in consequence of the missionaries having obtained more perfect knowledge of the Bengalee language. Several tracts have been translated from Bengalee into Hindostance, and are intended to be dispersed in the western provinces of Bahar, Oude, &c.

It will be perceived from a Paris article, under the head of foreign news, that LOUIS BONAPARTE, has been appointed Councillor of State, "*as he is the only one of the brothers of the First Consul who has male issue.*" Monsieur JEROME is to be sure a younger brother, but it may be reasonably hoped, that, to provide against accident there will *ere long* be equally good cause to add him to the list of Councillors of State——surely no improbable event ——and who knows but *America* is destined at last to share the glory with Corsica, of giving France a new race of Kings?

FREDERICK-TOWN, (M.) July 7.

The Fourth of July.—At a time when all the best principles in the Declaration of Independence are shamefully violated and abandoned, when the earliest and most stedfast assertors of Independence are persecuted and vilified, and the companions of Washington consigned to ruin and oblivion, under the government of a fugitive to the mountains and a gibberish insurgent Secretary, at such a time the great American Anniversary must be more than ever endeared to all those whose sentiments are still untainted and whose spirits are unbroken—Good Federalists therefore must hail the return of this Annivensary with peculiar interest; nor will they refuse it a decent shew of the gratitude and respect which dwell in their hearts. It is not their fault, if on the part of those who now manage our public affairs every thing done to render doubtful the blessings of Independence; and to bring our Revolution Government into eternal disrepute.—Good Federalists not only wash their hands of such guilt; but also possess the consciousness of having set themselves resolutely and unalterably against it. In short, Good Federalists have neither had any hand in electing Jefferson, or in abetting his giddy and profligate councils; and therefore good Federalists still may and ought always to celebrate the fourth of July, while they are yet allowed the privilege. In this vicinity we have been happy to see a spark of surviving spirit breaking through the gloom of despondency, and brightening the face of a few friends met to honor the occasion. Among the little parties made up for that purpose in the country, we have ourselves had the pleasure of joining one in the highest zest of good humor and brotherly principle. At a spring on Marshall's Creek, about two miles from town, a small party of Federalists partook of a social barbacue, and spent the

day in a manner becoming their cause. A copy of their toasts frank and explicit, so perfectly in unison with the sentiments which have ever prevaded our columns, will supply the absence of other political matter. The following were drank after dinner with one assent and free applause——Major Henry Darnall, President.

TOASTS.

1. The day, which made these States Independent, may it ever find them so.

2. To the memory of Richard Henry Lee, who moved the Declaration of Independence, the Congress who adopted it, and the patriots by whom it was established.

3. To the memory of Washington, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

4. The admistration of Washington, and of Adams which Washington "cordially approved."

5. To the administration of Jefferson, whose party Washington pronounced the "curse of this country," more principle and less talk.

6. Health to the *patriots* removed from office—reformation to the *pretenders* who have succeeded them.

7. The federal Legislatures and Minority in Congress, "faithful still among the faithless."

8. The Federal press, "truth no libel," may it never wait for a license from the Attorney General.

9. The Judiciary of the United States, may it neither be destroyed by death, resignation or impeachment.

10. The Hon. Samuel Chase Esq. among the first to make common cause with his country in '76, bearing her common cause in his own in 1804.

11. The gallant Decatur, and the savings of the Federal navy from the worms of a Dry Dock!——The remnant of the Army, and the memory of Gen. Wayne.

12. The Louisiana bubble, and a "mountain of *solid* rock salt" for those who have "*solid* sympathy."

13. To "oppressed humanity abroad seeking an asylum on our shore,"—a heavy impost and a bountiful drawback.

14. General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.
"Like an impervious rock,
"Stood firm amidst the shock."

15. Rufus King Esq. late Embassador at London—His services have secured to Maryland her Bank Stock—May Maryland never forget his merit.

16. The sovereignty and independence of the States—May the small be preserved against the encroachments of the large.

17. A plentiful harvest unimpaired by the rains, a prosperous trade in spite of the new two and a half per cent.—home manufactures instead of "all our Workshops in Europe"—public credit instead of false "economies."—Religion instead of "twenty Gods or no God."—National character instead of French Philosophy, and in the place of Virginia influence the powers of the Constitution and the rights of the Union.

REVIEW

Of the proceedings of the Massachusetts Legislature, during the late Session

AMENDMENT of the CONSTITUTION.

The leading measures of the Legislature of Massachusetts, during the late session, will be recorded to the eternal honour of those who moved and supported them. Should the proposition for amending the Constitution, so as to restore the several States to that mutual relation, in which they commenced their career of prosperity, be approved by the large and now dominant States, every citizen of the Northern region will have reason to rejoice, in the regeneration of his freedom. Should those unfortunately, who "feel power, forget right," or the triumph of party render men so regardless of the national welfare as to disdain the peaceful overtures of an oppressed minority, still prosperity will review the patriotic conduct of Massachusetts, in eighteen hundred and four, with respect and gratitude. It is honorable to express with manly independency an attachment to political freedom, whatever be the result; and it is no less disgraceful to anticipate total debasement, and seek the favour of the powerful by a willing sacrifice of right.

We much regret that so very few of the citizens of this Commonwealth could witness the late proceedings of the Legislature. They would there have seen the true characteristics of the present political parties. They would have seen, on the one side, the spirit of our fathers, tenacious of independence; not of the sovereignty of a State *in competition with the genaral Government*, but wholly bent on regaining that position *in the general Government*, which we once possessed—and which cannot be destroyed without destroying our security. On the other hand, however strange and incredible it may seem, they would have seen men rising to advocate, support and perpetuate the enormous influence of that part of the Union, which, by contingent events, has obtained the direction of the whole. They would have heard the language of servility and independence, such as, in seventy-five, would have been regarded as suspicious if not treacherous.

The ascendency of Virginia was not denied; the impotence of the Northern representation in Congress was admitted; the constitutionality of proposed amendment to confine representation to *freemen* was not disputed, but the resentment of Virginia, the direful resentment of Virginia, which was threatened as the sure consequence of a motion which expressed a jealousy of her power, was alledged, repeated and enforced, as a reason why no such proposition should be made. We saw on the floor in fact, a *New-England* and a *Virginian party*; each advocating, with warmth and interest, the cause to which they were espoused. The same men who, last winter, had no scruples in attacking the Constitution, giving to a few large States the power of appointing the President forever, and thus increasing the disproportion of influence, which was already dangerous, now saw infinite evil in making an attempt to restore the balance! We confess it was astonishing; it was mortifying, to see a subject, which ought to have united the voices of every citizen of Massachusetts, as involving our dearest privileges, opposed and warmly opposed, by a foreign interest within ourselves, and made a party question. But we will not inveigh against this opposition. Their names are registered; the frenzy of party will ere long subside, and then we feel assured the Democrats of Massachusetts, Georgian-like, will to burn the records of the State. They will blush at the Esau transaction, when for a transaction and despicable boon, the smiles of a few ambitious men, they resigned that independence once so highly valued.

The proposition to amend the Constitution, being a subject of the greatest consequence, and involving the future happiness and tranquility of the Union, we intend to take a general view of the arguments used in the debate, both in the House and Senate. In order to acquit ourselves with impartiality and afford our readers an opportunity to judge for themselves, we shall endeavour hereafter to give the arguments, on both sides, most of which were noted in outline at the time. (Boston Repertory.)

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

FROM OUR LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

NEW ADMINISTRATION.

[From the London Times.]

The following was handed about in some fashionable circles as the outline of a new Administratioe; to comprise, according to the motions lately supported by some Members in both houses of Parliament, all the talents, virtue, and experience of the nation.

Lord Grenville to be Commander in Chief both by land and sea; Master-general of Bloodhound; to conduct the march to Paris, which is to end in nailing the ears of the First Consul on the gates of the Thuilleries.

Earl Stanhope to be Lord High Admiral—in action to command the *sub-aqueous* division.

Earl Fitzwilliam to be Archbishop of Armagh, with the liberty of celebrating mass on all proper occasions in his private chapel.

The Earl of Carlisle to be Ambassador *extraordinary* to the United States of America. N. B. Redheeled shoes not to make any part of the diplomatic apparatus, nor the name *Joseph Read* to be mentioned in any of the dispatches. As his Lordship is of a liberal spirit, it is understood that on this occasion he serves his country from pure patriotism, and without any emolument.

Colonel Patten to be public Orator with a pension on the *Irish* ettablishment. Though this will be a new office, yet it is generally understood that it will be a sinecure.

Mr. Windham to be Master of the Revels and Director of the Royal Sports, in which bull baiting and bruising are by no means to be omitted. As this employment, however, will not be sufficient to occupy the whole of this gentleman's talents, it is supposed that the officer of Comptroller of the King's Kitchen is to be added to it, with a distinct salary to arise out of the savings of cheese-parings and candle ends.

Mr. Horne Took (for this plan is to include the distinguished names among all parties) to be Lord High Chancellor; to form a new plan of parliamentary reform, in which the Bishops are to be deprived of their seats in the House of Lords, but to be eligible to seats for all the rotten boroughs, and to have the liberty of wearing bag-wigs and coloured clothes when they attend their parliamentary duty.

The other offices to be disposed of (*comme il faut*) to the different branches and dependants of the House of Grenville, who are themselves *exclusively* to form the Cabinet Council.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, Thursday, May 3.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Lord Castlereagh rose, pursuant to notice, to call the attention of the house to the late brilliant successes of the British arms in India. The house and the country were already in possession of the principal facts and details, and sure he was, that they would, with the utmost cheerfuldess, accede to the motion with which he should conclude. He should certainly wish to separate completely the military portion of the transactions from all reference to civil policy or arrangements, and he earnestly implored the house to avoid all discussion or allusion to the late treaty. He begged also to be understood as not giving any opinion on the propriety of the war, but that he should submit to the consideration of the house, the general quantum of merit displayed in leading the army in the field to glory and renown. He then proceeded to state the provision made by Lord Wellesley, for the defence of the company's territories in India, which he had completely secured, and after sending off a strong detachment to Ceylon, his excellency brought into the field an army of 55,000 effective men. This, he contended, placed the military power of the company in a very striking point of view. There was another instance of well directed precaution, which was, that this large force should be enabled to act at one and the same time on the most remote parts of the enemy's territory. On the north of the Mahratta dominions, General Lake, attacked; on the south, General Arthur Wellesley; in the Guzerat, General Murray; and, on the west, General Harcourt. These officers acted promptly at once, which afforded a very strong proof of the wisdom and foresight of the Marquis. But to those who recollected that his excellency had destroyed the power of the house of Mysore, such decision and energy would not, perhaps, appear astonishing. One other very remarkable circumstance was the shortness of the campaign, which did not last more than three months, and produced the entire conquest of Guzerat and the Dekan, and all the immense tract between the Jumna and the Ganges. Eight strong places had been taken, four of them by escalade—but the operations of the army were not confined to storm and assault: four pitched battles had been fought—two by General Lake, and two by General Wellesley. He then stated the particulars of these engagements, which have already been detailed in our paper. His lordship dwelt at considerable length on these points, and in the course of the speech congratulated the house on the successful issue of the military operations in India. Respecting the cause of the war, he should abstain from any opinion until the official documents should arrive. The motion he intended to make, was, that the thanks of the house be given to Marquis Wellesley, Captain General of the troops in India, for the energy with which the British resources in India had been applied in the late war against Scindia and the Rajah of Berar, and for the promptitude with which they had been used, to which the house attributed the result of the war, &c.

Mr. Francis contended, that before the house should agree to the motion, some enquiry ought to be instituted respecting the origin of the war; and, on this ground the house ought not blindly, in the first instance, to agree to vote of thanks, unless it approved of the war; on the contrary, by agreeing to the vote before marking the enquiry, they shut themselves out from censuring or condemning the origin of the contest. He also argued, that very little merit was to be attributed to Marquis Wellesley, for leaving General Lake with a handful of men, as the noble Lord had stated, to fight a body so very much superior to him in numbers. War in India was at all times contrary to the laws of this country. But let it be proved that Marquis Wellesley was justified in doing what he had done, and he would be perfectly satisfied. Previous thanks were extremely improper: they would neither do credit to those who received them, or to those who might bestow them.

Mr. Addington agreed in the latter point of the hon. gentleman's speech; but he contended that the motion rested on the same basis which had always guided the house in a vote of thanks for military services. The services were performed by the civil governor of India, also the captain general; and it was on that ground the motion had his support. He admitted it would be premature to say any thing on the nature of the war, as he was at present uninformed of its cause. The Act of Parliament said, that no war was to be undertaken for the sake of conquest in India; but to say, that being once engaged, conquest should be precluded, was completely ridiculous. Conquest, as a cause of war, was forbidden—but it could not be prevented as a consequence.

Mr. Fox said, that in thanking the captain general in India, he could see no reason why the commander in chief at home should not receive the thanks of the house for any battle fought on the continent; or why the first lord of the admiralty should not receive thanks for any such naval actions as those of Lord Howe, Lord St. Vincent, Lord Duncan, and Lord Nelson. He opposed the motion, and concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. Wallace quoted as precedents, similar motions to Lord Clive and Mr. Dunbar last war.

Mr. Hobhouse and Sir Theophilus Metcalf supported the motion; and Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Grey and Mr. Wilberforce opposed it. At length the question was put on on the original motion, which was carried without a division. Similar motions of thanks to Lord Clive, the governors of the different presidencies, and the other officers and privates.

Mr. Alexander brought up the several Tax Bills of the Budget, raising additional duties on exports and imports wine. He also brought up the Loan Bills, £1,500,000, for Ireland, and £145,000,000, for Great Britain. These bills were severally read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Yesterday arrived the ship Commerce, capt. Ray, 50 days from Belfast. Sailed the 14th of May, and brings Belfast papers to that period, containing London dates to the 8th, being *two days* later than our last accounts. Capt. Ray reports, that Ireland was perfectly tranquil, and the necessaries of life are very low.—In her came 56 passengers.

The following are the principle articles which we perceive, in our Irish papers, nothing definitive as to the change of the Ministry was known at Belfast on the 14th, altho' it was generally believed that Pitt was immediately going into office.

Price of English Stocks, May 7.—3 per Cent. Consols 56 5/8.—3 per Cent. Red. 25 1/8.—Omnium 3 1/2 prem.

Irish Stocks May 8.—5 per Cent. Gov. Deb. 89 1/4.—2 1/2 per Cent. 67.

LONDON, May 5.

We feel it to be our duty, in the present most interesting situation of affairs, to caution our readers against giving credit to the various rumours and speculations which are afloat respecting the new Administration, because we can assure them upon unquestionable authority, that no final arrangement has yet been made. At the same time we have no doubt, from the information of which we are in possession, that we shall very speedily have it in our power to congratulate the public upon the formation of an Administration embracing such a portion of talent, energy, and rank, as will entitle it to the perfect confidence of the country at large, and the respect of all Europe.—*Sun.*

A commercial house of considerable consequence in the West India Trade, has stopped payment for upwards of 800,000l. A meeting of creditors has been held, whose report is rather favourable.

The work which lately appeared on the Continent, under the title of "Napoleon Bonaparte, and the people of France under his Consulate," and which attracted general attention, is now prohibited in almost every part of Germany. The chief consul has even sent orders to diplomatic agents to demand its suppression. The booksellors in Hamburgh are subject to a fine of 100 dollars for every copy they sell.

May 7.

Yesterday his Majesty gave an audience to the Lord Chancellor.

Nothing decisive has yet been determined upon. It is rumoured that his Majesty's sentiments are extremely adverse to the arrangements proposed by Mr. Pitt, who, it is said, was to be honored with an interview with his Majesty this day at noon.—But we do not believe that any such event had taken place when this paper was put to press. Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox have not yet had any personal communication with each other. This is rather curious—those, who, we are told, are to be at the head of the Administration, have not yet seen each other, nor held a single conversation upon the subject.—*Courier.*

In this state of affairs, it is probable that the Marquis of Stafford will bring forward his motion in the House of Lords to day. Mr. Fox will postpone his till to-morrow or Wednesday, because it is wished by the confederates to shew first their strength in the House of Lords.—*Ibid.*

Since writing the above, we have heard that his Majesty's opinion upon the arrangements proposed by Mr. Pitt, was adverse to that part in which the introduction of Mr. Fox was proposed. His Majesty is said to have inquired with what consistency such a measure could be proposed by a party which had advised Mr. Fox's erasure from the list of Privy Councillors.—*Ibid.*

Some motion, it is rumoured, will be made in Parliament to-day, upon the subject of his Majesty's supposed illness.—*Ibid.*

Some accounts have been received from Paris to the 20th of last month. The Senate is believed to be occupied upon the subject of conferring a new dignity upon Bonaparte. A broad hint has been thrown out by a senator, in an address to one of the Electorate Colleges. After a fulsome panegyric upon Bonaparte, he concludes by saying:—"Led astray by the ardour of my feelings, and by personal connexion, I fear I should run too forward with secrets and wishes, which are within your hearts, as well as mine, but which you yourselves will make known."

Elegant Piano Fortes for sale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Instruments of the above description, on the newest and most approved plans, with Pedal's Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop, which they warrant to be equal, if not superior, to any imported, and on more reasonable terms.

Mufical Inftruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-ftreet, or at Wm. Davidson's.

July 17th, 1804.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, March 20th, 1804,

BETWEEN

Bernard Markham and Smith Blakey, executors of Stephen Pankey, dec. *Pltf.*

AND

Alexander Burot, *Defr.*

THIS fuit abates, as to the plaintiff Bernard Markham, by his death; and the defendant, who is out of this country, and against whom proceedings have been had as in such cases the law requires, not having entered his appearance and giving security to perform the decree, the court, this twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, upon the motion of the surviving plaintiff, by counsel, doth take the bill for confessed, and adjudge and decree, unless the defendant do on or before the first day of July next, pay unto the serviving plaintiff five hundred pounds of current money of Virginia, with interest thereupon, to be computed after the rate of five per centum per annum, from the thirtieth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, until payment, and the costs of this suit, that the defendant, and his heirs, and all persons claiming under him, be from henceforth barred and foreclosed of all equity and right to redeem the tract of land mentioned and described in the indenture made the thirtieth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, between Alexander Burot of the one part, and Bernard Markham and Smith Blakey, executors of Stephen Bankey, dec. of the other part, and in case of default in the payment of the said principal money, interest and costs, at the time aforesaid, that Benjamin Hatcher, Obediah Smith, Francis Smith, David Patteson and Thomas Tredway, or any two of them, after giving three weeks previous notice in one or more of the Richmond newspapers, do expose to public sale by auction, for ready money, or on such credit as the plaintiff may be willing to give, the LAND in the foresaid indenture mentioned, and out of the proceeds of the sale, after first deducting the expences attending the same, pay unto the plaintiff the said principal money, interest and costs, and report their proceedings in execution hereof to the court: on the plaintiff's entering into bond with sufficient security in the penalty of one thousand pounds, conditioned to restore the money which he may receive in virtue of this decree, to the defendant, if he shall claim the same and be adjudged entitled thereto: and the plaintiff consents that —— Burot, the present occupant of the land, shall remain in possession thereof until the twenty-fifth day of December next, for the purpose of reaping, receiving and removing the crops which are now growing thereon.

Plaintiff's costs, Clerk's fees and taxes,—$8 40
Lawyer's fees, 16 66
A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Agreeable to the above decree, the fubfcribers will expose to sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the fourth of August next, the

TRACT OF LAND

MENTIONED in the faid decree—which tract of Land contains 417 acres, more or less, and lies on each side of the Buckingham road, in the county of Chesterfield, about six miles above the town of Manchester, it being the same tract whereon —— Burot now lives. The terms of sale are, one half the purchase money to be paid down on the day of sale, and the other half on the 25th of December next, when possession will be delivered to the purchaser, and a conveyance made by the subscribers, or two of them, as commissioners.

Benjamin Hatcher.
Obediah Smith.
Francis Smith.
David Patteson.
Thomas Tredway.

July 2, 1804. law w

To the public of Richmond, Manchfter, and their vicinities.

☞ The Proprietress and Manager relinquishing the interest (for the present season) in the Richmond Temporary Theatre, after the 14th day of July, 1804, have given the use of the same to the *company in general*, together with the scenery, machinery, wardrobe, and every other apparatus thereunto appertaining—

THE ladies and gentlemen of Richmond, Manchester, &c. are therefore most respectfully acquainted that the management has been allotted to Messrs. HOPKINS, DOWNIE & CLARE; who beg leave thus to assure their friends and the public, that no exertion shall be wanting, on their part, to render the Theatre and its amusements worthy their attention.—They further pledge themselves to produce such *NEW PLAYS* as can be procured, with other *nouvelle* entertainments as may appear congenial with the tastes and feelings of the auditors.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 17, 1804,
Will be presented, a celebrated COMEDY, called

Secrets Worth Knowing.

Greville, Mr. Bailey; Egerton, Mr. Rutherford; Rosetrum, Mr. Downie; Undermine, Mr. Clare; Artful, Mr. Clark; Plethora, Mr. Comer; Nicholas, Mr. Hopkins; Valet, Mr. Poe; Butler, Mr. Martin; Coachman, Mr. Lynch.

Mrs. Greville, Miss Melford; Rose Sydney, Mrs. Hopkins; Sally Downright, Mrs. Bailey.

To which will be added, a Musical Entertainment, called

The Shipwreck;

OR, THE SAILOR BOY.

Selwyn, Mr. Poe; Michael Goto, Mr. Clark; Shark, Mr. Comer; Harry Hawser, Mr. Bailey; Dick, Mr. Martin; Stave, (a Parish Clerk) Mr. Hopkins.

Plunderers and Sailors, by the rest of the Company.

Angelica, Mrs. Bailey; Fanny, Mrs. Hopkins; Sally, Shamrock, Miss Melford.

*** Tickets to be had as usual—Price One Dollar.
Doors to be opened at 6, and performance to begin at 7 o'clock precisely.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 19, will be presented, the much admired DRAMA, called,

The STRANGER;

OR, MISANTHROPY AND REPENTANCE.

To which will be added, the COMIC OPERA, of

ROSINA.

☞ *For characters, &c. see hand-bills.*

4489 Acres of valuable

L A N D,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have just received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

WHICH are now opening, and will be sold at their usual low prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

Spring Goods.

WILLIAM TEMPLE,

Has received by the ship Rebecca, from London, and the Yorkshire, from Liverpool,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

G O O D S,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have received from London, Liverpool and Bristol, a neat and valuable assortment of

SPRING GOODS.

The London *Critical Review*, or *Annals of Literature*, from the year 1791 till 1803, bound in boards, 39 vols. and 30 Numbers of *Ladies' London Magazines*.

June 12th, 1804.

Richard Smyth,

FORMERLY OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is now settled in New-York, in the

Wine, Liquor and Commission Line,

And offers his services to transact business at that place. He is ready to receive produce of every description, and to make liberal advances, either in cash or by procuring and forwarding such goods as may be required in return; and is now provided with *fire proof* Stores, Cellars and Vaults, in a very eligible situation in New-York, for sales and commission.

Richmond, May 4, 1804. tf

The COMMISSIONERS appointed by the late Act of Assembly, to superintend the Lottery, for the benefit of the University of William and Mary, feel themselves greatly mortified, in being obliged to inform the Public, that imperious necessity has compelled them to postpone, for the present, the drawing, notwithstanding the assurances, which they have given, both collectively and individually, that it would commence on the 2nd of this month. It will, doubtless, be expected that the reasons inducing this postponement, should be stated: and after such explanation, they trust, they will stand exculpated by a generous Public, of every other charge, than that of precipitancy; to which they acknowledge, their sanguine hope of success in the sale of Tickets, and thus, of speedily accomplishing the truly laudable end, which they had in view, has subjected them.—As the day first contemplated, approached, on which the drawing was to commence, measures were taken to acquire satisfactory information of the number of Tickets, which had been sold. Satisfactory information, however, was received only from a few. Still too sanguine in their expectations; reflecting, that with the prospect of advantage offered to purchasers, the interests of science were combined, and judging of the distant sales, by what had been and would be made in this place, and its vicinity, they conceived themselves authorized to promise, most decidedly, a commencement at the period last notified.—But advices, recently received, convince them that the sales, though considerable, are still not such as would justify a commencement of the drawing.—The Commissioners will not again so far commit themselves, as to state positively, the time when the drawing shall commence; but this they have in their power, fully and unequivocally to promise; that nothing shall be wanting, on their part, to hasten the drawing. This is fully evinced by the mode they have adopted, and are now pursuing, of giving to the purchaser, with such security as may be approved of, on his taking not less than ten Tickets, a credit of ninety days; thereby holding out to individuals, the prospect of advantage, from prizes, without the advance of a single cent.—Gentlemen, who have been so obliging as to assist in the disposition of Tickets, are authorized to assure those holding them by purchase or credit, that no payment of their respective bonds will be required, until 90 days shall expire, from the time of beginning to draw; and they are hereby requested to regulate their subsequent sales of Tickets on credit by this principle. ep4w.

The friends of Mr. James Mauray of Liverpool, are hereby informed, that the American ship TWO SISTERS, Andrew Tucker Master, 280 hogsheads Tobacco burthen, is now at Bermuda Hundred, and ready to take in Tobacco or other produce to the address of said Mauray, on which liberal advances will be made. She will also take in on liberty of consignment.

The ship ALONZO, Ansell Gibbs, Master, also at Bermuda Hundred, loading for London, cargo all engaged, would take a few passengers, having elegant and commodious accommodations. For terms of freight, &c. of the Two Sisters, and passage, apply to Messrs. Campbell and Wheeler of Petersburg; Major Benjamin Day of Fredericksburg; the Captain on board; or to the subscriber in Richmond.

Overton Anderson.

N. B. In a few days I shall have about fifty five Tons of PLAISTER OF PARIS at Rocketts, for sale, on very reasonable terms, imported in the Two Sisters.

July 9, 1804. 2w.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of the United States for the 5th Circuit in the Virginia district, bearing date the 3d day of December, 1803, in behalf of John Glassell, against William Walker, James Walker, Merry Walker, and John Walker,

WILL BE SOLD,

to the highest bidder, for ready, at Kanhawa court house, on the 24th day of August next, the following Tracts of

L A N D,

—VIZ—

ONE, granted to William Walker on the 3d of May 1786, containing 112 1-4 acres, on Elk river, a branch of the Great Kanhawa, about 6 miles from the mouth, opposite to a survey made for Leonard Cooper and Wm. Morris, at the mouth of the second creek that empties into Elk on the South side.

One other Tract, granted to said William Walker on the 26th May 1788, containing 500 acres, on the head waters of the left hand fork of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North West side, at the shallow ford, about 4 or 5 miles from the mouth of said river, adjoining a survey made for said Walker.

One other Tract, granted to the said William Walker on the 27th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the North side of Elk river, the third bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek.

One other Tract, granted to the said William Walker on the 26th May 1788 containing 770 acres, on Elk river, on the South East side, about a mile from its mouth.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 27th of May 1788, containing 100 acres, on the North side of Elk river, the fourth bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek, on the same side of the river.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 26th May 1788, containing 1000 acres, on a left hand branch of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North West side, opposite to the first island on said rive.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 26th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the South side of Elk river, the third bottom on the river above William Arbuckle's land, opposite the mouth of Sandy Creek.

The whole of the above mentioned land, at the time it was surveyed, lay in the county of Greenbrier; all of which will be sold, or so much thereof, as shall be sufficient to raise the sum of four thousand one hundred and ten dollars, 38 cents, with interest on 2798 dollars 78 cts. at 5 per centum per annum from the 22d March 1799; and

The costs of suit and carrying this decree into effect.

BENJAMIN MOSBY, Acting Comm'r.

June 7th, 1804. (tds.)

Irish Linens and Sheetings

THE subscribers have just received a few boxes of 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens and 5-4 sheetings, from Belfast, which they will sell on moderate terms.

ELLIS & ALLAN.

Richmond, July 7, 1804. 3w

City of Richmond

In Common Hall, July 3, 1804.

It appearing to the Common Hall of the city of Richmond, that the regulations of the trustees of the Free School in the said city, have been established on liberal and just principles, whereby many poor children of both sexes have received at the said school, such advantages in the acquirement of their educations, as to encourage a strong belief that great utility will result from a continuance of the institution, should it receive proper patronage.

Resolved therefore, That the chamberlayne of this city and Messrs. John Robinson, Samuel Paine and Samuel Pleasants, be requested and empowered to receive subscriptions, and the funds that may be subscribed for the benefit of the said school; and that it be recommended to the humane and liberal inhabitants of this city, to raise by subscription other funds for the purpose of continuing the said institution. 1m

Teste, ANDREW STEVENSON, C. C. H.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

LYING in the North Garden, in Albemarle county, containing one thousand acres, adjoining the lands of Stephen Moore, William Wood, and the late William Cole, dec. within eighteen miles of Warren, and the same distance of Milton.—There is on this land a new Barn, 48 by 24 feet, a good Overseer's House, & houses for the accommodation of fifteen or twenty Negroes—The overseer's house, with a little expence may be rendered very comfortable for a small family. About half the land is cleared, and the greater part of which is in good order for cultivation, and a considerable part of it fresh and well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco.

Any person inclined to purchase, by application to the overseer on the premises, will be shewn the land. The terms of sale will be one fourth part of the purchase money paid on the 1st day of June, 1805, and the balance in three equal annual payments from that day, each instalment to carry interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid.—Bond with approved security, together with a deed of trust on the land, will be required of the purchaser, to secure the payment. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living at Scotch-Town, in Hanover county.

☞ If the above land is not sold before, it will be offered at PUBLIC SALE to the highest bidder, on the terms before mentioned, on the 23d day of August next, if fair—if not, the next fair day. In either case, the purchaser will have leave to seed wheat as soon after that time as he may choose—and may be furnished with the crop of corn, &c. that may be made on the plantation this year, say from two to three hundred barrels.

John M. Sheppard.

Scotch Town, May 30, 1804. t23d.

☞ *The survey by which the turnpike road from Staunton to the Point of Fork, is to run, goes immediately through the above mentioned land, convent to a handsome situation for building, and good water.*

J. M. SHEPPARD.

For Sale,

A VERY VALUABLE HOUSE CARPENTER. For terms apply to

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co.

July 9, 1804.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale, a bargain in his present stock of

G O O D S,

CONSISTING of Dry Goods, Groceries, Medicines, Glass & Crockery Ware—amount about 8000 dols.—For one half, a credit of two years will be given—and for the balance, good bonds, payable at a short date—or Negroes will be taken. Any person desirous of engaging in the mercantile business, will have an excellent opportunity. The assortment is well chosen—such as will suit this place.

Richard Mason,

Williamsburg.

Bank of Virginia.

AT A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS:

"RESOLVED, that until Certificates for the Stock held in this institution be issued under "the bye laws hereof, the scrip or evidence of shares "held herein be transferable by indorsement or assignment, and that all the shares standing in the "name of any stockholder shall be transferred in "the books of this company to the person or persons producing the scrip or evidence of such "shares, regularly endorsed or assigned."

"RESOLVED, that the President of the Bank at "Richmond, be directed to call a meeting of all the "Stockholders (which meeting shall be in the city "of Richmond, on the first Monday in September "next) for the purpose of adopting such bye laws, "rules and regulations as shall be deemed necessary "for the government of the institution; and considering other subjects important to its interest."

A true extract from the proceedings of the General Meeting of Stockholders, on Saturday, July 7th, 1804.

Teste, WM. DABNEY, Secretary.

The Stockholders are requested to attend a General Meeting, at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on the first Monday in September next, for the purposes stated in the foregoing resolution.

AB'M. B. VENABLE, *President.*

"RESOLVED, that the President and Directors "proceed to appoint a Cashier and two Book Keepers, on Wednesday the 25th current, and that the "President be requested to publish the same in two "newspapers printed in Richmond."

The foregoing is a true extract from the proceedings of the Directors of the Bank of Virginia at Richmond.

Teste, WM. DABNEY, Clerk pro. tem.

STAUNTON.

William Chambers,

AT the sign of General Wayne, continues his house of PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT, *as usual*, and begs leave to inform his friends in the low country, who may wish to visit the mountains this season, either for health or pleasure, that a STAGE runs every Wednesday from *Richmond* to *Staunton*; and for the convenience of those intending for the different Springs, he has fitted up an excellent Hack, with a careful Driver, to enable them to pursue their journey, without the trouble of bringing horses so great a distance.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who travel in their own carriages, or on horse-back, will find at his house that accommodation and comfort so often wanted in a long journey, and on liberal terms.

Staunton, July 9th, 1804.

I will liberally reward any person who will apprehend and secure in jail, a Negro man by the name of POOL, who run away from my employ in the course of last month. I suspect he may be found at Mr James Acorn's in Chesterfield, as I am informed he has a wife there. I have been further informed he has been frequently seen at Chesterfield courthouse,—where it is likely he may be found, if attended to soon.

John McBride,

City of Richmond.

July 9th, 1804.

To Merchants.

A PERSON of respectable connections, who has been engaged in Business during the last five years in America, and possesses a competent knowledge of Mercantile Transactions, would be happy to engage in a Mercantile house, either in the wholesale, dry good, or commission line—the most respectable reference will be given.—Pecuniary emolument at present, will not be an object.—A line addressed to A. Z. and left at this office, will be respectfully attended to.

Richmond, July 14, 1804.

Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Jacob Bockius, deceased, formerly of Richmond, by Bond, Notes, or otherwise, are requested to come forward immediately and discharge the same; and those having claims against the estate, are requested to apply to John Prosser, at the Vendue Office of Prosser & Moncure, for payment.

BENJAMIN TATE, } Ex'ors.
JOHN PROSSER, }

Richmond, July 12th, 1804. 4w

Being about to leave this state a few weeke, John Prosser is alone authorised to collect and settle all debts due to and by the estate of Mr. Jacob Bockius, deceased.

B. TATE.

Richmond, July 12th, 1804.

Leather---wholesale and retail.

All that valuable stock of LEATHER in the above mentioned decedent's Tan Yard, consisting of a large and general assortment, of the best quality; which will be sold on reasonable terms for ready money only, at the Currying Shop appertaining to said Tan Yard. Also, for sale, a large quantity of sheep and lamb's WOOL.

B. TATE, Superintendant of said Tan Yard.

Richmond, July 12th, 1804.

Blank Bonds

For sale at this Office.

To be Sold,

FOR ready money, at Mrs. Fisher's Tavern, in Fredericksburg, on Saturday the 25th of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, Sunday excepted, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, several tracts of LAND, in the state of Tennessee.

Also one tract, between five and six hundred acres, on the river Rappahannock, about two miles above Fredericksburg, on which Mr. Thomas Moffat now lives, and another tract in Stafford, containing 75 acres, situated about seven miles above Falmouth. Possession of the two last mentioned tracts cannot be given till the first January next. The lands in Tennessee are valuable—of those in Spotsylvania and Stafford nothing in particular need be said, as those who mean to purchase will no doubt view them.

AL. VASS, Administrator of Patrick Home, dec.

Falmouth, 30th June, 1804. 6w.

At a Court of Quarterly Sessions, held for Cumberland county, the 25th day of June, 1804.

George Kippen & Co. Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Thomas Ballew and Rebecca Wade Barker, administratrix of Henry Wade Barker, deceased, defendants. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Thomas Ballew not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Thomas Ballew do appear here on the fourth Monday in November, 1804, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper, published in Richmond, two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

Miller Woodson, Cl'k.

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

The Memorial of sundry Merchants, Mechanics and other Inhabitants of the City of Richmond,

SHEWETH:

THAT there are many common law courts which hold their sessions in the city of Richmond; these courts in the course of the year require a great many juries, and are thus described:

The General Court of the Commonwealth.
The District Court of the Commonwealth.
The Circuit Court of the United States.
The District Court of the United States.
The County Court of Henrico.
The Hustings Court of the city of Richmond.

Upon further examination into the above statement it will appear, that there are more than one hundred days in the year wherein juries may be wanted. The officers of the courts frequently summon more than enough for three juries, and sometimes two of the aforesaid courts sit upon the same day, which, considering the population of the city, falls very heavy on some of the inhabitants, in so much that it frequently happens that retailers of merchandize, and mechanics who employ a number of journeymen, and who depend upon their daily sales for their profits and subsistence, are obliged either to disobey the summons, to shut up their stores and shops, or to commit the care of their business (and at the most public times too) to boys or inexperienced agents.

When a duty is laid upon articles of merchandize, or a tax is imposed upon the occupation of a merchant, every man before he proceeds can calculate upon the influence which these burthens will have upon his business; but if the same man is frequently called away to serve upon juries, and is compelled either to shut up his store or confide in inexperienced agents, he cannot form a computation of the injury or disadvantage.

Observations somewhat dissimilar, though equiponderant in their tendencies, concerning mechanics and others who subsist by labor, may also be made. The poor man, who has no means to provide for his own wants or the subsistence of his family, except by his own labor, must feel the hardship in a very high degree, when he is compelled to lose his time in loitering about a court-house, well knowing that it ought to be employed in earning bread for his children.

These important facts, and their influence upon society, and particularly the inhabitants of this city, are too well known to require greater illustration; and it would be indecorous if your Memorialists should employ many arguments or much entreaty to induce the honorable house to listen to their complaint.

Your Memorialists have been informed, that in some parts of the United, it is the custom to summon juries some days previous to the court; and when a cause is about to be tried, a list of many names is given to the counsel of the parties—each party strikes out an equal number until the proper number remains. In this way, impartial juries are certainly obtained.

It seems to be the general opinion of all who converse upon the subject, that a reasonable compensation should be made, equal to the daily price of labor, to those persons who are compelled to serve on juries.

Your Memorialists contemplate with great delight the inestimable privilege of a trial by jury;—they consider it as one of the chartered birth rights of which they are the inheritors, and which is far above price; nor do they intend to utter an expression, which shall convey the smallest discontent in that respect. The sole design of your Memorialists herein, is to make a plain representation of the particular grievances to which they are exposed, on account of their residing at the seat of government, where juries being so frequently wanted, they are compelled to discharge more than a reasonable share of social duties, and they cannot help observing, that whatsoever operates as an undue restriction or oppression upon industry and commerce, which are the great sources of national prosperity, must operate as an injury upon the whole community.

These important and well known circumstances, connected with the high confidence which is entertained of the wisdom, patriotism and clemency of the house, have induced your Memorialists to represent the particular hardships by which they have been oppressed, and to which they are still exposed, in the reasonable and confident hope, that the justice of the Legislature will afford suitable relief, so that your Memorialists may enjoy, in equal degree with their fellow citizens, the privileges and blessings of a government, to the support of which they largely contribute.

And your Memorialists, with all due respect and consideration, humbly pray, &c.